23
2

were ripened by the last stage of luxury & effimi=
=nacy for that terrible destruction
which was inflicted upon them by the Roman arms.

go to p. 309 X

— It remains yet to be determined by faithful & accurate Observation, whether republican forms of Government dispose more or less to nervous diseases than Monarchies. — much will depend upon this Question — whether the political passions act with more or less force in republics, than in Arbitrary Go=
=vernments. This is a new & an interesting Subject. — If it should be found that they act with less force in republics — it will furnish us with a new argument in favor of our predilection of popular Governments. The Question will turn very much upon the justice & equality with which a free or republican Government is administred. We have seen

~~+ The~~ universal prevalence of agriculture ~~& of useful & laborious manufactures as employ all the hands in our country~~ will tend to ~~prevent~~ retard the progress of new: diseases in our country — the ~~bad~~ pure air — the labor — & the innocence of a farmers life (would abstinence from Rum or whisky be connected with it) are admirably calculated to preserve that vigor of body which I hope will long render fevers the natural bane of diseases of 29 out of 30 of our American citizens. —

Are there any diseases from the reten-
-tion of the Semen? I answer yes,
Where this retention is not accompa-
-nied with venereal desires. — But where
it is — there is a redundance of Secretion
in the testicles, and of course a preter-
-natural fulness & tension in those
organs of generation. The diseases in
these cases have been melancholly —
Epilepsy —
madness — and even death accomp.d with
priapism — and an involuntary, or
convulsive discharge of bed more especially
during sleep. —

Under this head, it may not be im-
-proper to bring in the diseases from a sup-
-pression of the menses. They are different

V

=riage sometimes induces ~~vertigo~~ sickness and Vertigo. Riding a hard trotting horse, or a long ride ~~upon any~~ in a short time, has induced Colic and bloody Urine. It more generally induces Costiveness. ~~Coldness~~ Long journies on foot seldom fail to blister the feet, and to induce piles, also to predispose to ~~They sometimes~~ Rheumatism.

The recruits of the American Army during the revolutionary war, generally reached the Camp with inflamed or blistered feet. General Clark who accompanied the late Govr Lewis in his march to the pacific ocean informed me, that in persons with a hollow in the foot, the pain in walking was felt in its upper part, but in a flat foot it was felt only in the Ancle. From these facts we infer ~~the miracle of~~ the Children of Israel's feet not knowing sore in their long journey of 40 years thro a rough wilderness was the effect of a supernatural cause. It was in a word - a miracle ~~as much as any other Cloths not wearing out~~.

Labor when excessive predispose to many diseases by inducing general & local debility. Running induces Hemoptysis, asthma, and pulmonary Consumption. Running boxers are seldom long lived.

according as the suppression is from acute or chronic causes. In the first case we have fevers - Hysteria - and sometime delirium. In the latter - we have Hysteria - Dyspepsia - Hypocondriasis Hemoptysis - pulmonary Consumption - Fluor albus - Atrophy ~~&~~ dropsy - & death. -

We proceed next to inquire into the diseases from too much motion - & rest & from - too much & too little Sleep. -

1 Too much motion ~~especially on foot~~ induces universal ~~indirect~~ debility from action varied by the kinds of exercise or labor which are used in exercise. ~~of this more hereafter~~ Riding in a Carriage

2 Too much rest from abstraction, produces universal ~~direct~~ debility and of course disposes to all the diseases of that predisposition ~~tion~~ man was made to be active, and it is impossible for him to enjoy health without labor or

V It was calculated to prevent disease both of body and mind - also to prevent vice.

Women suffer much less from sedan-
-tary lives than men. - Among the Romans
the sedantary employment of the Taylor
was carried on only by women. -

exercise of some kind. The curse therefore pronounced upon Adam after his fall that he should ~~eat~~ earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, was a blessing in disguise. [Did I wish to inflict the utmost exacerbation of human misery upon any man — I would ~~command~~ oblige him to live without labor. — Idleness is foreign to the nature of man — for I have constantly observed that he does not object to labor, ~~but only to the being obliged to work~~ provided he can change his ~~occupation~~ occupation. Men therefore are idle, ~~by~~ only because they dislike the pursuits which it is their duty to follow — Even such persons weaken themselves more by pleasure, than by the most laborious employments]

3 Too much Sleep produces ~~a~~ universal ~~direct~~ debility, from abstraction, which disposes to fat — to indigestion — costiveness — a torpor of mind — which ends in Idiotism & death. Dr Boerhaave

V. But Diseases are brought on by several cir=
=cumstances which sometimes attend Sleep.
These are 1 Sleeping with ~~too~~ and without a pillow
or upon too low a pillow by persons not accus=
=tomed to ~~them~~ sleep in that manner, or upon two or three pillows
which elevate the head in such a manner
without elevating the shoulders
as to bend the neck. ~~Thus~~ many per=
=sons wake with the head ach from these
causes. A predisposition is moreover crea=
=ted by these means to palsy & apoplexy.
2 Sleeping upon the back, or constantly
upon the same side. ~~These~~ A predisposition
is ~~then~~ produced likewise to palsy, ~~and~~
Apoplexy and Seminal emissions.
3 Sleeping upon ~~to~~ hard, or too soft a bed.
Wakefulness ~~have~~ been ~~produced~~ produced by each
of them. ~~Lately~~ Suddenly lying down upon
a soft bed induced convulsions in many

~~relates a story of Dutch Physician who conceiving sleep to be the natural state of ~~the~~ his system — slept away his ~~four~~ faculties, and finally died in a madhouse. —~~

I formerly observed that few persons required more than 6 or 7 hours sleep, & that many people enjoyed good health, & attained to longevity upon much less.

4 <u>Wakefulness</u> — is a relative term — many persons have passed whole nights & weeks without sleep when their bodies or minds have been under the impression of some powerful stimulus. The French army passed 3 ~~days~~ days & nights without sleep before the battle of Mons ~~[illegible]~~ nov: in 1792 — here a transcendent love of liberty & glory was the stimulus which ~~su~~ supplied the ~~Stimu~~ want of sleep. I have heard of a ~~farmer~~ ~~[illegible] obliged 9 nights without sleeping~~

~~[illegible]~~ sleeps; are grief — care — ~~Love~~ — strife — or law suits. — cold.

273 No - 23/2

relates a Story of a Dutch physician who conceiving Sleep to be the natural state of his System, slept away his faculties and finally died in a mad house. V.

= of the Officers of the Revolutionary Army upon their returning from sleeping upon the ground, or floors after the end of a campaign.

4 Sleeping in damp sheets. Rheumatisms, Catarrhs & pulm^l Consumption have often arisen from this cause.

5 Sleeping under too great a weight of bed-clothes. They produce debility from undue perspiration, and obstructions in the lungs from their not being sufficiently expanded in Respiration.

6 Sleeping with our ~~day~~ tight day clothes on. It produces head ach & a sense of fatigue ~~afterwards~~ the next day, for which reason Surveyors who pass whole weeks in the woods carefully avoid it.

7 Sleeping in a room not ventilated by a chimney or in a bed surrounded with curtains. All the diseases from Aroti

V 8 Sleeping with the head covered. Children are sometimes found dead in their beds from this cause. They die of what Dr Stoll calls Apoplexia infantilis.

Air are thus induced. V

9 Sleeping in a close room with a pot of burning Coals in it. The carbonic Acid in this case paralyzes the lungs & thus sud=
=denly destroys life.

10 Sleeping with unhealthy bedfellows, par=
=ticularly with persons ill with hectic fever, and whose Sweats by ~~Lue~~ stagnating upon the Sheets become putrid, & thus induce dis=
=ease.

11 Children are often injured by sleeping with old people. The common opinion of ~~if~~ this Source of disease in Children is that old people abstract moisture & nourishment from them, and that they become weakly and sickly in Consequence of it, while old people are invigorated by the moisture thus inhaled from them. This opinion though ancient & universal is not

true. On the Contrary Children become sickly from inhaling the acrid, and stimulating breath & perspiration of old people. The only advantage old people derive from sleeping with ~~the~~ Children is from their warmth, which is always greater and more uniform than in persons in the decline of life. Admitting that old people absorbed any thing from Children, it could be nothing but their perspiration, and surely no One can suppose this perspiration could add to the Vigor or strength of old people

of the Officers of the revolutionary Army upon their return: from ~~the~~ sleeping upon the ground, or floors after the end of the campaign. 4 – in damp sheets. Rheumatisms, Catarrhs & Consumptions often arise from this cause.

5 Sleeping under too great a weight of bed Cloaths. They produce debility from undue perspiration, and obstructions in the lungs from their not being sufficiently expanded in expiration. 6 Sleeping without Day Cloaths or ~~over or with linen, wool or sleep and other~~ sheets, or sleeping in a room not ventilated by a chimney, or surrounded with Curtains in a bed. – All the diseases from impure Air are thus induced in the body. V

7 Sleeping with unhealthy bedfellows, particularly with persons in a hectic fever & whose breaths by ~~fumigating~~ upon the sheets become putrid, and thus induce disease.

10 8 – Children are often injured by sleeping with old people. The common opinion is that old people abstract moisture and nourishment & oft bed induced consumptions in yo=

Gamester who passed ~~who passed~~ two nights without rising from a Card table. Here Avarice was the Stimulus which kept the System above the sleeping point.

~~Disease produces~~ Wakefulness. Dr Haller has collected a number of facts which shew that life may be supported much longer without Sleep that is commonly supposed. A woman passed 45 days & nights without Sleep before her delivery. Dr Boerhaave passed six weeks without Sleep. ~~A melancholly~~ An hysteric patient passed 4 & a melancholly patient six months without Sleep. ~~But~~ ~~the~~ general Wakefulness ~~disposes~~ to nervous diseases of every kind more especially to madness - it is ~~general~~ its most precursor -

The most frequent causes of Wakefulness are care - grief - love - strife - or law Suits - cold.

of ~~too much~~ violent action in the Arterial System.

This last cause of wakefulness is very happily ~~to~~ described in an elegant Speech delivered by Cornplanter an Indian chief to the President of the United States ~~in~~ on the 20th Decr 1790 ~~"Speech~~ in answer to one delivered to him by the President." Your Speech (said the ~~Ind~~ Eloquent Sachem) written on the great paper, is to us like the first light of the morning sent to a sick man, whose pulse beats too strong in his temples, & prevents his sleeping. He sees it, and rejoices; but is not cured".

+ It is remarkable that the appetite is also generally increased by wakefulness — hence persons who are afflicted wth it, often call for food in the middle of the night.

[Wakefulness when preternatural is

confined perspiration — a light supper
= feet — a heavy supper — or the want of sup=
= per, the unequal extinment of the system —
— light, and unusual noises — ~~& above all the~~
and above all a fever,
want of previous exercise. The watchmen
and the bells of our city generally produce
wakefulness in strangers, and prevent
sleep in our oldest citizens when they
are indisposed. +

We come now to an important
part of our course — viz: the influence of
the mental exercise of the faculties of the mind, and of the Vent.
appetite upon health. —

It will be unnecessary here to revive
the question of the materiality, or imma=
=teriality of the mind. The advocates for each
of them agree, that the mind acts upon
the body, and this is all that is required
for the prosecution of the subject before

both an idiopathic & sympathetic dis=
=ease. Its remedies ~~are~~ should be as diffi=
=cult as its causes, and it only because
it is attacked by the same remedies in
all cases, that it is so hard to cure. It
is not only a disease of itself, but it
is the forerunner of one of the ~~species~~ states
of madness.

= wakefulness when accompanied with
sitting up frequently, produces a swelling
of the feet. – wakefulness

It became so obstinate in Dr
McBride of Dublin in consequence of his passing
several successive nights in attending lying
in women, that it destroyed his life. He
died deranged.

us. The ~~Understanding~~ & passions certainly act by encreasing or lessening motions in the brain. —

I shall begin with the influence of the first faculty of the mind viz: the Understanding upon health. ~~Intoxication~~ The exercises of this faculty necessarily involve with it the exercise of the memory.

Thinking is a stimulus to the system. It quickens the pulse, — and for a while invigorates all the functions, but when continued too long, more especially if it be combined with a want of bodily exercise it debilitates every part of the system.

turnover to 1.

4 It weakens the Brain, and disposes it to madness — Epilepsy and fatuity.

3 It weakens the ~~nervous system~~ nerves producing the Hypocondriasis, in the muscles convulsions.

2 midnight studies. — Were the dampness of the midnight air or the unwholsome smell of the ~~the parish~~ midnight lamps added to the abstraction of the stimuli of ~~the~~ day light all conspire to increase the ~~light of the [illegible]~~ debilitating effects of the exercise of the understanding on the body. — They are all rendered ~~more~~ peculiarly hurtful to invalids by the fever which occurs about midnight ~~in~~ perhaps from the change in ~~the~~ weight of the air. as

* In this order the excessive exercises of the understanding act in a chronic manner. When they act suddenly, they produce their primary effects on the nerves & brain. ~~From~~ A melancholy instance occurred lately in Massachusetts from an undue exercise of the intellectual faculties. Proper of the best scholars that graduated in Cambridge in 1809 died before the year expired.

1 It weakens the Stomach & bowels producing in the former dyspepsia, and in the latter costiveness. 2. It induces obstructions in the liver and spleen. 3 It weakens the senses, more especially seeing & hearing. 4 It produced a falling off of all the hairs on the body in the Chev. De Epemay. Tifot

all these effects are produced according as they are accompanied with more or less of the following circumstances.

1 a sedentary & solitary life. V

2 a hereditary predisposition to any of the above dis~~eases~~. —

3 strong passions, which by their stimulus upon the understanding increase the debilitating influence of hard study. —

4 The nature of the subjects upon which the understanding is exercised. — The less they are capable of demonstration, the

What would you think of
V ~~to teach~~ oblige children to commit
rules to memory in order to teach them
to speak, correctly is as absurd as it
would be to teach them teaching children the names
& ~~names~~ motions of the muscles of the
throat & tongue in order to teach them
the use of speech? and what would
you think of ~~teaching~~ compelling
boys to chew pepples stones in order
to prepare their teeth to masticate roast
beef? — Equally absurd ~~& unphi~~ is the
practice of teaching boys the principles
and construction of their native language
by means of grammars or ~~by~~ thro'
the ~~said~~ medium of the dead languages.
~~many~~ diseases are induced by these premature
studies. Salzman sums them ~~be~~ by called
them the "disease of education"! ~~Towards the~~

more they fatigue the Understanding.

6 The disproportion between the age of a person, and the nature of his studies. ~~The~~ Grammars — dead languages, and the mathematicks, in early life ~~are~~ seldom fail to debilitate both the body and ~~body~~ the mind. [The common practice of putting a latin Grammar into the hands of a boy under 10 years old is a contradiction of every principle formerly mentioned, of accommodating stimulus to excitability — It is as absurd as it wd. be to feed a new born infant with animal food ~~hamb thickness~~ ~~Beefsteaks~~ instead of ~~mo~~ Breast milk]. The imitative arts of speaking ~~a~~ reading and writing, and the easy studies of Geography ~~natural~~ ~~to~~ & civil history, are the

I cannot dismiss this subject without remarking that much fewer diseases have been produced by the exercise of the Understanding of late years than formerly, since knowledge has been preferred every where to learning, and observation has been substituted to dusty folios as the means of acquiring that knowledge. To lose health by means of study is in general a proof of ill-chosen studies or of a dull capacity. The man who derives knowledge from its best sources will find and even the mind after a while sink into a state bordering upon idiotism from habitual mental idleness, or from setting still and letting time spend itself. But I suspect further there is something like Mr Hunter's stimulus of vacuity=

only subjects that are exited to the state of excitability & excitement of the human Mind under 10 years of age. ~~It~~

Q. The Understanding influences the health of the body according as the transitions from idleness to study, or from study to relaxation have been more or less sudden. Men of active minds who have been end==denly imprisoned, seldom fail to become ~~diseased~~ affected with all the diseases that have been mentioned - more especially melan==cholly & madness. - ~~V~~

Are there any diseases ~~from~~ produced by a want of activity or exercise in the Understanding. The body I believe may be weakened by the want ~~for want~~ - ~~Disease of want of the~~ body, ~~except~~ of its stimulus ~~but~~ V = ~~the Understanding~~ ~~when taken~~ ~~perhaps~~ ~~of this faculty is generally~~ = that is a reaction in the understanding when ~~empty~~ Empty of ideas which induces both disease & vice. Again - in

2

1. The Imagination when unduly ex=
=ercised ~~in poetical pursuits~~ often weakens
the other faculties of the mind, and
impairs the health of the ~~poet~~ body.
Hence the madness of poets.

3 The memory is often weakened as
I shall say hereafter in early life
by ~~improper~~ those studies, in which it is
not aided by the senses — and in adult
~~life~~ by oppressing it with ideas and words in
committing too many of them to
memory in too short a time. Wordsworth injuriously in
much & too suddenly in Rhyming, & also by exercising too
by loading it at improvidence. Metaphysics thus injured by

4 The moral faculties are often weak=
=ned, & perverted. They become likewise
torpid from vice, and now & then
acquire a morbid sensibility. The
Sense of Deity is ~~weak~~ destroyed in ~~the~~ atheist, &
weak in all those persons who forget
or neglect it. The moral faculty ~~is~~ labours

= in cases where the understanding is torpid we find ~~displayed by the same~~ vigorous ~~between~~ ~~of the~~ passions — for the less the understanding has been cultivated, ~~man have~~ — the more violent become any ~~these~~ passions, ~~act~~ ~~upon them~~ they act upon the body. —

V We come now to speak of the morbid ~~we come next to~~ influence of the Passions on the body.

6 The passions may be divided into such as are of an acute — & such as are of a chronic nature. — or according to Lord Kaims into Passions & Emotions. The latter a higher distinction — grand of the former. ~~& Passions.~~ ~~Passions~~ ~~formerly~~ ~~former are~~ of a sudden operation, and are not accompanied either by ~~desire~~ desire or Aversion — such as joy, and terror. The latter are attended with desire ~~or~~ or Aversion — as love & fear] —

The effects of all the passions upon

under morbid ~~car~~ & irregular action in all vicious persons. It is perverted in those people who call "good evil & evil good". The Conscience requires a torpor by habits of vice, which has been happily compared to a part of the body ~~which~~ that has lost its feeling "by being seared with a red hot iron," and lastly Bell the moral faculties sometimes require from disease a morbid sensibility. Dean Swift has ~~illustrated~~ exposed this sensibility in one of the faculties in his tale of the tub, by making one of the characters in it John run back hastily from a company ~~to~~ to search his Bible in order to know whether there was any text in it which forbad his casing himself. This

the body are stimulating or sedative.
— When the passions are mixed together as they often are, — they produce effects according to the proportion of ~~action~~ influence which the stimulating or sedative passions exert on the body. —

I admit with Dr Brown the stimulating passions to act positively, & the sedative passions negatively ~~only on~~ upon the system. E.g: Hope is a stimulus — Despair is a sedative but ~~this~~ Despair in this case is only an abstraction of the stimulus of hope. — In short — the stimulating passions resemble heat — & the sedative passions cold — ~~they~~ The latter are nothing but an abstraction of the former.

The stimulating Passions & emotions ~~are~~

~~fear~~ morbid sensibility appears sometimes in the extreme caution with which some people answer questions least they should not speak ~~the~~ truth. A citizen of Philad^a was once asked by a merchant - "from what ~~quarter~~ ~~which way~~ the wind ~~was~~ blew"? — The citizen ~~paused,~~ fearful ~~and then gravely~~ of ~~a mistake~~ telling a lye in his ~~soon~~ answer. — ~~an~~ gravely replied "~~Dost~~ Big Horn!" "Dost ~~you~~ thou expect ~~you~~ they ~~being~~

5 The believing faculty is suspended or destroyed by excessive present emotions, pas- = tes lady joy - pride - interest - and hatred.

return to 6th passions

hence we read the disciples of our Saviour "believed not for joy".

return to N° 6 passions
p 380

are hope - Courage - Love - Ambition - Avarice -
the desire of life - Joy & Anger - malice - Revenge -

The sedative passions are - Grief - despair
Shame - ~~envy~~ - ~~terror~~ - fear - & the like

The passions which produce a mixed action on the System - are hope ~~the~~ and the desire of life with fear - envy with malice - Love with mortification - - ambition with envy - and Anger with ~~fear~~ fear also ~~terror~~. — go to p 309 & refer to Work on Diseases of the mind.

[I shall now briefly take notice of those passions & combinations of passions which produce ~~non~~ morbid or extraordinary effects on the body. —

Of Love

This passion acts differently according as it is more or less combined with hope or fear. when it is mixed with a moderate

It has been remarked that men love ~~[illegible]~~ most, after being refused by the ladies whom they have addressed. The reason of this is obvious - Desire operates on excitability accumulated by grief, or shame. This desire is soonest annihilated where no hope is left of possessing the Object beloved. hence Dr Gregory with equal good sense & humanity ~~advises~~ in his legacy to his daughters advises them when they reject the addresses of a Suitor, to do it in a manner so determined, & positive, as for ever to exclude the least hope of Success at a future day. —

" [~~whom the pri~~] There is one effect of love which deserves our notice - i.e it improves & invigorates the ~~[illegible]~~ rational faculties especially the memory. A dull Frenchman fell in love with a Spanish Girl - learnt her language so as to converse in it in 36 days & a ~~[illegible]~~ Anecdote at Avignon in France

portion of both, it disposes to silence - or talkativeness - wakefulness - solitude - & moonlight. - When it is unsuccessful - it produces fe=ver - Dyspepsia - Hysteria - Hypocondriasis madness - & death. In the former case there is an excess, - in the latter - an abstraction of stimulus. V

Joy

This is a most powerful stimulus - so much so as frequently to induce ~~and~~ syncope and death. ~~To prevent~~ - both we ~~and~~ should ~~directed by habitual to~~ always impart good news gradually, and accommodate it to the state of excitability in the system. The voice becomes weak & squeakish - and tears often flow under the impres=sion of this ~~passion~~ emotion. Bma mentions

fell in love with a handsome girl who said she wd marry no One but a painter - He threw down his mallet took up a pencil & proved successful his girl, & become so eminent in his new occupation that his paintings were valued at

Joy from the sudden acquisition of wealth, has often produced madness - of this Dr Hales informed Dr Mead there were many examples among the successful Speculators in the South Sea Bubble of 1720. -

Political joy seems to be one of the strangest emotions that this passion is capable of creating. It has produced death in many instances. Of this, Hume in his history of Engd: and Neal in his history of the Puritans both mention cases of great & unexpected good news producing death. I have known one case of death from this cause in this country. - It was the door keeper of Congress who expired suddenly upon hearing of the Capture of Ld Cornwallis.

It is unavoidable sudden death from all ye passions is most common to old people. why? - more debility.

a new symptom of joy viz thirst, & says that he felt it in an unknown degree in his transports, when he reached his long sought for ~~head~~ source of the Nile. — Where joy does not produce syncope or death, it often induces ~~a~~ such depression ~~of mind~~ ~~spirits~~ from ~~indirectly debility~~ ~~induced upon~~ lost upon the brain and nerves as to bring on low spirits. — There are numerous instances upon record of suicide ~~to~~ having followed a high tide of joy. ~~Lord~~ Mr Coleman hung himself soon after he succeeded to a large estate — The Son of the late Duke of Queensbury shot himself a few days after the completion of every desire of his heart in the possession of an amiable young wife. Lord Cranbury — hung himself the evening

Joy is most intense, ~~that~~ when the excitability of the system has been accumulated by previous fear. The Indian Chief Logan declares in the famous Speech preserved by Mr Jefferson in his notes "that he knew not the joy of fear". — I well recollect to have seen this combination of joy with fear exemplified in an American officer after the capture of the Hessians at Trenton ~~on~~ the ~~30th of December~~ 26th of December 1776. ~~Upon~~ In telling the story to me two or three days after=wards — he said he had never felt a rapture equal to what he felt when he saw the Hessians lay down their arms. He did not suspect that in this declaration he confessed that he had been under the influence of pre=vious fear. —

Pope Leo the X died of a sudden paroxysm of malignant joy upon hearing of a great calamity ~~y~~ had occurred ~~to~~ to the french nation.

The heir of the famous Leibnitz died of

After he was proclaimed governor of New York - and two persons are upon record who destroyed themselves soon after drawing high prizes in a lottery.

Anger.

This passion was implanted in our minds for wise and necessary purposes. Its excesses both in degree and duration are happily forbidden in the following precepts of Xty. "Be angry & sin not" and "Let not the sun go down upon thine anger". It is also appears in the forms of fury, rage & wilder Anger.

Anger when simple in its action is a powerful stimulator - It determines the blood to the brain - producing turgescence of the vessels - redness of the eyes & face - a bleeding at the nose - an increased pulsation

joy upon opening an old chest ~~that had~~ in which he unexpectedly found a large quantity of Gold. Dessidia of joy.

V Tipot relates a story of a Schoolmaster who always had a stool immediately after being vexed by bad conduct in any of his Scholars.

of Saliva & bile - a foaming at the mouth - Diarrhea - great volubility or a suppression of speech - agitations of the fist - stamping of the feet - uncommon strength of the body - convulsions - hystria - abortion - Epispelas, apoplexy - & death. Two instances of the latter have occurred in this city - the one in an old German shoemaker who pursued a number of ole boys to punish them for blowing the smoke of tobacco into his little cabin thro' the keyhole of his door - the other was in a miser an old tory who fell dead in a paroxysm of anger while he was complaining to a tax gatherer of the weight of his taxes during the late war. Head ach ch. w. was crowded with blindness occurred lately from anger in north. Quite Pennsylvania. Where anger is combined with fear it produces palpitations tremors - quick & difficult breathing - sickness at stomach - with an occasional puking of bile - faintness -

V The disposition of grief to suspend all motion is happily illustrated in the by the story of Niobe who after losing all her children became motionless & was afterwards metamorphosed into a rock. Grief likewise produces =

~~[illegible]~~

Syncope - Asphixia - & death. -

Grief

The duties of our profession require us frequently to witness this passion. — It is of consequence therefore - that we ~~shall~~ should be well acquainted with the diseases which are produced by it - ~~Lets~~ so with the meth.d of curing it. The last belongs to ~~another profession~~ the practice of physic.

Its effects on the system ~~are distressing, and often fatal.~~ appear in Syncope - and asphixia, - but it more frequently produces fever - Dyspepsia - Hypocondriasis - or immobility of the whole body - catalepsy - mania & death. Dissections shew the heart to be affected after death - by Congestions - Inflammations - & ruptures of its Auricles & ventricles. - It impairs the memory. It

It is remarkable that Grief when

it attacks persons subject to the Hysteria, often changes the Hysteria into the Hypocondriasis. — The reason of this change will be obvious to you when I deliver the ~~propriate cause~~ theory of those two very plain - but much mistaken diseases. —

[Tears generally accompany grief, but it is only when it is moderate. When it is very intense - the tears refuse to flow. of this history furnishes us with a very pathetic example. Psammenitus one of the kings of Egypt, with his son - daughter & servant were taken prisoners by Cambysis king of Persia. Soon after his captivity he ~~saw~~ beheld his daughter sent in the habit of a servant to draw water. This sight drew tears from ~~the~~ his attendants, but ~~drew~~ produced

" ✓ Puncta leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent"

Dr Wm Smith & Mr Wickham's Cases.

no emotion in the king of Egypt. Immediately afterwards he saw his son conducted to a place of execution. This sight he likewise beheld without a tear! This lowest next appeared ~~for~~ before him among a number of captives. — This sight ~~of~~ overcame him — and he burst into a flood of tears. — How shall we account for this fact? — I answer, that there is in the ~~opon~~ ~~Lacrymal sac~~ system a certain weeping point — above and below which, the tears refuse to flow. It accords with the sleeping point — above & below which sleep ~~refuses to close our eye lids~~ cannot take place. — The sight of the distress of a beloved ~~son~~ daughter & son in the case which has been mentioned reduced the grief of the king

V You will now see the reason why deep grief is not attended with tears. It is because grief descends below the weeping point. Tears flow - when grief begins - or when women suffer least from it.

Hypocondriacs is owing to this cause. - also why the same thing may be said of distress from all its causes.

‡ This explanation of the phenomenon of sleep in profound grief, the distress will serve to palliate the conduct of the disciples of our Saviour who slept during his agony in the garden. It did not arise from the want of sympathy but from an irresistable law of the animal oeconomy.

of Egypt below the weeping point – the
light of his heart being an abstraction
of lip stimulus, than the two former sums,
raised his system to the point of debility at which
alone tears usually flow. We see something
analagous to this happen in certain Hemor=
=rhages. [When the debility which produces
them ~~produces~~ brings on ~~faint~~ syncope – the
blood ceases to flow – but it returns again
as soon as the system rises to a lip degree
of debility.] –

There is One more fact with respect to
grief which deserves to be noticed, & that is
that, persons who are under ~~the~~ deep
grief often ~~sp~~ sleep more soundly than
before they were affected by this passion.
– The reason is obvious. The grief redu=
=ces the system exactly to the sleeping point +

Besides these general effects of grief upon the whole system – it produces a great change not only in the countenance, but in the features of the face. It enlarges & depresses the lower lip, ~~and to~~ It likewise depresses the Cheeks, and thereby causes the cheek bones to ~~project~~ appear more projected than is natural to them – It wrinkles the forehead – and imparts a languid, and ~~dejected~~ down cast look to the eyes – all these peculiarities of feature & countenance give the face an appearance of premature old age. – ~~I have long~~ It is probable that the face of our blessed Saviour ~~was~~ was deformed in the days of his humiliation from this cause, not only from ~~his~~ the account that is given of his life, ~~him~~ "that he was a man of sorrows & acquainted with grief," but from other circumstances which are related of him. It was foretold that ~~his~~ the face ~~is said to~~ should be marred more than any other man's, & again, ~~we are told~~ that there would be no comeliness in him ~~from~~ whereby he should be desired. – ~~His~~ The

It is only ~~that~~ when grief sinks the system below the sleeping point ~~that~~ it produces obstinate & morbid wakefulness.

Fear - ~~The passion~~

There is so much evil & danger in our world, that the passion of fear was implanted in our minds for the wise & useful purpose of defending us from them. ~~In describing its effects upon the mind I shall connect tremor with it which is usually accompanied with more or less of a high grade of fever~~ ~~they are~~ produces disease only when ~~they~~ it exists where there is no evil or danger, or when ~~they~~ it exists under the pressure of evil or danger in an excessive degree.

The morbid effects of fear ~~& tremor~~ on the system are paleness, tremors - a quick ~~weak~~ pulse - and respiration - thirst - a short cough - globus hystericus - a copious discharge of pale Urine - even on dogs & wolves - a suspension of Dyarrhoea - ~~the feces & Urine are~~ sometimes ~~discharged~~ involuntarily ~~of~~ feces & Urine - jaundice - labor pains - aphonia - asphixia - amnesia - Epilepsy -

~~Appearance~~ marks of a premature old age in his face may likewise naturally be inferred from the Speech of the Pharisees to him "Thou art not yet 50 years old, & hast seen Abraham". ~~Our Saviour~~ He was at that time only turned of 30. The cast of countenance & features which has been described was confined wholly to ~~our Saviour~~ the =

V The effects of fear and terror in producing thirst were often observed in the prospect, or beginning of a battle during the late war. ~~They~~ They appeared likewise after a defeat - hence I well recollect - the first & often the only request of a flying Soldier was water! water! ——

But the effects of fear and terror go further, so as to ~~determine~~ induce not only great debility, but actual pain. I have known venereal pains in the nose & legs counterfeited by fear, and I am disposed to believe than the pain, & subsequent destructive effects of Can=cers are often produced & encreased by fear determining & concentrating debility to the part.

bloody threats – in a girl ae 29 2 ae p: 139. 1806.

Mania & Death. Instances of every ~~dis~~ affection that has been mentioned, from the influence of fear and terror are to be met with in the records of Medicine. many of them have occurred within the course of my own observation.

added – to these effects of fear it ~~to~~ and terror they ~~acts~~ in a very singular manner upon the hair of the head.

, It causes it to rise from its natural to a perpendicular state. Virgil & Shakespear's descriptions of this phenomenon as connected with fear are too common to be mentioned.

2. I have heard of a man whose hair became grey in one night, from a violent paroxysm of fear. [Old Mr Boudinot terrified at Sea by rats]

3 Dr Finch informed me that he saw a Gentleman in Portugal who was bald who

=period of our Saviour's humiliation. ~~for~~
no sooner ~~he~~ did he complete the great
~~work~~ work of man's redemption by his resur=
=rection from the grave, than ~~he~~ his face assumed
its ~~his~~ Divine, original beauty; and this I take to be
reason why his disciples did not know him
notwithstanding they walked & talked with ~~them~~ him,
Until he informed them that he was their
former friend, & master. It would seem

from this fact, that deformity was the consequence of sin, and that our saviour in assuming the guilt of man, did not forget that degrading and offensive mark of his rebellion against his creator.

The effects of ~~this~~ fear are least felt, when least is said about them. Speak gives force & energy to every feeling. ~~Thirty~~ Two Boys will walk with some courage by a grave yard after night provided they do not express their fears to each other, but talk of other things than the objects around them. Story of Gen. Miranda, & Chatelet. — Hypocondriac people feed their pains & aches and all their distresses, by talk=ing about them, — hence the advantage of sending them abroad among strangers, who are not interested in listning to their complaints. I know an asthmatic gentleman in this city who assured me that he felt his asthma least when he complained

informed him that he lost all the hair of head in a few hours by the fear excited in him by the great Earthquake which destroyed the city of Lisbon in the year 1755. —

The influence of fear, and terror upon the mind is worthy of our notice. It not only suspends and destroys the memory and Understanding when violent — but they deposes & annihilates for a while, all other passions. A panic struck Soldier in retreating after a defeat, often leaves his best friend, and even brother to perish on the field of battle, without making a single effort to save his life. I say — further — fear & terror sometimes annihilates even the desire of life. The Chinese in flying from the Tartars after a defeat, threw themselves into a river & perished, to avoid the swords of their enemies. —

least of it, and for that reason never wished to be interrogated about it. — an important hint this Gent. to Physicians! — while on the one hand we beget confidence in our patients by a proper attention to all their symptoms, we certainly beget fear, and thereby en=
=crease or spread debility & morbid action, by too minute and too frequent inquiries ~~into~~ & conversations about every symptom of this disease. This fact of the influence of Speech upon Sensibility is of great applica=
=tion in morals as well as medicine. Venereal desires are ~~[illegible]~~ inflamed & strengthened by Conversation — so is Avarice — and

The effects of fear upon the body are more violent in proportion as they are combined with shame or guilt or debt. I have known two in=stances of persons falling down suddenly on a floor upon being suddenly detected in stealing — the one into convulsions — the other into syncope. The latter would proba=bly have died, had he not taken Laud.m & other stimulating remedies. This fact may serve to exculpate the Apostle Peter from the charge of a vindictive act which has been urged both against his character, & the benevolent spirit of Christianity. After Ananias had fallen down dead, in consequence of being sud=denly detected in a most impious species of fraud, and lying, St Peter, predicts from what he had just seen, that the same effect would follow the detection of Sapphira as

every other passion that ultimately produces pain & disorder in the mind.

Fear operating with debt produces all the diseases of the nervous system. "Debt (says Mr Bough) is a real evil. many - many persons I believe have been sacrificed to it in all those countrys, where ~~to~~ it is punished by a jail.

an accomplice in the same crime. "Be-
-hold said he, the feet of those which have buried
thy husband, are at the door, & shall carry thee out."

The death in this case was the effect
of ~~so~~ causes merely physical, and is no means
to be ascribed to the influence of a superna-
-tural power. —

In asserting that fear produced debility,
I have been asked to account for the won-
-derful exploits of persons who have been
under the influence of the fear of harm-
or of pain - or death. To this I answer - that
the passion of fear - like all the passions
which have been mentioned, is subject to
combination with other passions, which
produce an opposite effect upon the
body. Fear produces an accumulation of
excitability in the system, ~~but with~~ upon this
the ~~co~~ counter passion of the desire of life

~~There is an effect of~~ of tessor

For thus excited into the emotion I admit to act

V ~~Tessor acts~~ with peculiar force upon ~~pregnant~~ the body, as a stimulant.

~~Wonder~~ ~~was~~ mentioned formerly

that parturition often ~~was~~ ~~induced by it~~ came on in

Stormy nights probably from the tessor

induced by it. A Sea Captain in this

city Capt: Bunce once brought his Ship

full of passengers from Ireland. During

a violent Gale of wind five women were

delivered of Children. [Four of whom

lived] These births were ascribed wholly

to Tessor. [But Baron Globerg in his

travels mentions a still more extra-

ordinary instance of tessor induced by

an earthquake at Oppido in Italy

on the 5th of Decem. 1783. not only upon

parturition but upon Generation. For

turn over to p 297.

— the ~~love of~~ glory — or of a just reputation, act with redoubled force — and hence cowards often perform greater exploits of valor than brave men — and hence men perform feats of strength in a battle which they are wholly unequal to, when their bodies ~~are~~ are not predisposed, ~~to~~ by the previous excitability & debility of fear. — The Actions here are of a convulsive nature from the both of body & mind disproportion of stimulus to excitability — hence their vehemence & strength — as in inflam^d fever and tonic madness. They are the reaction of the system excited into emotion. ✓

Constr = Terror which is fear ~~in an excited state~~. ~~It~~ ~~is a compound passion~~ ~~Fear~~ ~~it often~~ It produces different effects on the body according to the texture of the mind on which it operates. — when it combines with anger it produces great strength, and even acts ~~of valor~~ of high courage. — ✓

2 years afterwards, many of the women of that town ~~either~~ did not conceive, such as did either had abortive, or still born children, or if the children ~~came~~ born at the natural period of gestation, they all died soon afterwards. But terror does more, it prostrates or suspends sensual faculties of mind - memory ... Called Richmond - again terror destroying ~~fear of death~~ as Omnipotence

The wonderful exploits of activity & strength performed by persons who have escaped from ~~death~~ shipwreck - earthquakes & fire are the effects of the reaction of the system previously debilitated by fear into ~~the conditions of terror~~ the stimulating emotions of ~~fear~~ terror. The

I have thus mentioned the effects of the principal and most common passions on the body. — But there are many others which have not been mentioned which act on the body. Envy acts like a perpetual blister, or issue; according as it approaches nearer, or is kept at a greater distance from the object which excites it. "It belongs to this passion (says Lord Bacon) to know no holidays". — many — many of the slow diseases of high and even of professional life I believe are occasioned by the secret and undermining influence of this passion on the body. —

Ambition is an inflam^d fever in the mind. ~~and by often by its excess of fire, = heat, produces diseases~~ It does not often produce diseases ~~for it is~~ while it feeds upon ~~to gratifies~~ constant & excessive gratifications. But

excitement of the faculties of the mind in
these cases seems to pass into the Muscles
and hence we find persons under the in-
=fluence of terror in escaping from danger
& death
discover a great want of ~~memory and~~
judgement, and sometimes a total loss of
memory. In the history of the destruction
of Calloo ~~by~~ in South America by an Earth-
=quake we are told - several people were found
upon the roofs of houses who could not tell
whether they ~~how they~~ came there of themselves, or were
thrown there by the convulsions of the earth.
the papers tell us that the
~~the~~ man who escaped from the conflagra-
=tion of the theatre at Richmond with two
children in his arms, could not tell how
he got over ~~out of~~ the crowd that obstructed
the door of the theatre, nor did he recollect ~~nor of~~ any
thing that passed between the moment
of his escape, and the next morning.
~~His~~ To have accomplished what he did,

its mortifications & disappointments are often attended ~~with a~~ not only with chronic but acute diseases, and even with death itself. a minister in Sweden died with a Colic a few days after he was displaced by his king, and a late traveller into Italy tells us that it is no uncommon thing for one or two Cardinals to die of ~~disappointed~~ vexation within ~~out~~ a short time after the election of a Pope. —

~~Avarice does not often produce diseases unless it descends to the lowest degree of so as to deprive itself of necessary food or clothing. There is a curious Scale in this passion~~

In considering the diseases produced by Avarice, it will be necessary to describe the Scale on which its different degrees are graduated. In its first degree,

his muscular strength must been far beyond its ordinary state. —

it abstracts what is due to the whole world — next, that which is due to country — then neighbourhood — ~~then~~ next ~~ab~~ re= =mote relations — then ~~family~~ Servants — next wife — last but one — ~~his~~ Children — ~~family includes~~ and finally its own self. It is ~~only~~ chiefly when avarice robs itself of necessary food or clothing, that it produces dis= =eases. Many instances are to be met with of men who have died, to use a vulgar saying, in debt to their backs and their bellies. An Epitaph on one of the Archbishops of Canterbury has happily expressed ~~these~~ this baneful consequence of avarice,

"Here lies his grace, — in cold clay clad,
"Who died for want of what he had.

There is one more case in which avarice produces disease, and that is when it is robbed of ~~its~~ the object of its affections. Many

V The effects of all the passions are varied by ~~age & sex~~ the following circumstances. p. 4

Predisposition — Age — Sex — Difference of rank in Society — Difference of profession — difference of religious and moral habits — difference in the time of day & season and climate — Dosection — and combination.

instances ~~have to~~ have occurred in which the loss of ~~property~~ money that was not essential to subsistance has produced dyspepsia - hypocondriasis - mania & Death. - ~~I~~ ~~Dana~~ During my apprentiship there was a man confined in a cell in the hospital whose madness was brought on by his having rented his house upon a long lease for a small rent - from after which rents rose in consequence ~~from~~ a war, to double their former value. During the Sciponmania in August 1791, I uniformly observed those people to be ~~most~~ more distressed who had missed opportunities of making great additions to their fortunes, than those who had ~~left~~ lost their all. V

Thus have I delivered to you the general principles upon which the passions act on the body, and the most material

1 They are much influenced by the ~~temperaments~~ predispositions. ~~temperaments~~. Thus anger acts more powerfully and offensively upon the sanguineous and bilious ~~temperaments~~ predispositions, than upon the nervous and phlegmatic ~~& vice versa~~ and madness is oft. ~~not induced by~~ by those passions which act upon ~~those the nervous than upon~~ the nervous ~~temperaments~~ predisposition.

2 They ~~as~~ act differently ~~upon the same constitutions in~~ in the different stages of life. ~~childhood, youth, middle life and old age~~. ~~Thus~~ How feeble & transient are the effects of anger in a child! How powerful is love in youth! ambition in middle life, and avarice in old age!

3 They act differently, in the ~~different sexes~~ different sexes. ~~Love, grief~~ produce more ~~fever~~. ~~Love~~ ~~effects~~ ~~seem~~ morbid effects upon men, than in women. ~~Grief~~ ~~life is less benefit to the woman than man~~

The reason why the latter passion is less hurtful ~~than~~ in women than in men is ~~[illegible]~~

v

4 The passions ~~you~~ exert more or less morbid effects in persons of different ranks in Society. A pleasant ~~feel~~ excess or enjoyment for a few days only, ~~the enjoyment of enjoyment~~, which a man of fashion ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ seeks for opportunities of ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ during every year of his life. —

5 They act differently in different professions. Thus ~~[illegible]~~ insults, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~this~~ ~~[illegible]~~ disgrace affect military men, ~~in~~ more powerfully than private citizens.

6 They act with different force, according to the difference that exists in ~~[illegible]~~ religious ~~[illegible]~~ & moral habits. ~~of [illegible] kind~~.

7 The different ~~states of sensibility~~ which ~~[illegible]~~ ~~produced by~~ occur in different parts of the day, greatly influence ~~the~~ ~~effects of the~~ passions upon the body. Men often complain of ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in the morning, &

p. 12 Xa

facts which have led me to those principles. You will be able to explain from what has been said the influence of all the numerous emotions & combination of passions on the mind. —

go to 303

I am struck with no part of the divine government ~~more~~ over the natural, rational, and moral world more, than I am with his government of the creature man by the influence of single, or by the wonderful epistrophe of his passions, ~~so~~ so as to prevent his ~~destroying~~ injuring himself and others, and finally to ~~compel him to do~~ carry into execution by means of these passions the great purpose of general happiness. —

But again I ~~Based~~ It is only by the knowledge of the manner in which

the passions act in their simple and compounded state, that men can never acquire an influence over the Understandings - the morals - or interests of their fellow citizens. The passions have all their attractions - & repulsions to each other, as certainly as any of the Objects of Chemistry, and ~~an~~ man is to be gover=
=ned only by the knowledge & Application of ~~their relations of the~~ their elective attractions passions, and of the proportion of the Stimulus of motive to their excitability. Legislators - ~~gue=~~
=~~nals of a people~~ - Schoolmasters - Parents - and ~~men~~ ministers of the Gospel have much to learn upon this Subject ~~, that~~ before they will be able to produce the ~~per~~ order, or perfection they wish for in the mind of the human

V. Under this head it will be proper to mention the diseases from Imitation.

By a secret ~~and~~ and strange sympathy, we yawn - laugh & cry when see other people do it. I women to make tears &c. ~~We~~ Epileptic convulsions have been acquired in this ~~city~~ way by Imitation not only in Haslem as related by Dr Boerhaave, but once in the Pennsylvania hospital. A whole school of children Dr Boerhaave says learned to squint by being with a schoolmaster who had that infirmity in his eyes. There is a history of a Scotchman related in the Phil: Trans: who ~~was~~ could not resist imitating, or taking off the gestures of every man he ~~saw~~ met. - When he attempted to avoid it by restraining his limbs, he felt great pain in his head, & about his heart. He prevented it only by covering his eyes. ~~Of this Spirit of imitation~~ This imitative Disposition

~~mind~~ ~~[But why do paramble from~~ ~~Physicians~~ B

But why do I wish to extend these princi=
=ples to ~~our~~ other professions, before they
are admitted in the One which has sug=
=gested them. Just and plain as they
are, I believe I have delivered them
~~to~~ ~~in~~ the only medical audience in this country
in which a they would not be consid.
as metaphysical subtleties, and as
foreign to the profession of Physic.]

Lett. Feb: 13. 1793

The ~~improper or excessive~~ indulgence
of the venereal appetite seldom pro=
=duces any disease where venereal
pleasures are indulged in the manner
prescribed by religion & the laws

IV when it is indulged, whether lawfully or unlawfully in ~~the~~ too early ~~pa~~ period of life, before the body has acquired the growth or strength of manhood.

= has led as I shall say hereafter to suicide. [Plutarch] Several diseases supposed to be acquired by contagion, have I believe been acquired in this way – particularly Ophthalm.
– women & children are most disposed to diseases of sympathy & imitation.

of civilized countries. It is hurtful when it is indulged in excess by old men. There is little danger of this where the age of an old man & his wife are the same, - But ~~an~~ where an old man marries a young wife he often expiates his folly by his life. An old man, or a man beyond 50 suffers likewise by very ~~transgression~~ breach of his ~~dut~~ fidelity to the marriage bed. It is remarkable that Infidility to the marriage bed often commences at that time of life. The decay of ~~the~~ venereal ~~appetite~~ excitement ~~at~~ between 50 & 60 is often connected with an increase of venereal excitability, and, hence fresh objects are sought

I formerly ~~an fact~~ two instances of the venereal sensation being transferred - in one case to the root of the penis - the other to the palms of the hands. In the old lecher whom I have described, ~~the~~ ~~both~~ venereal ~~sensibility~~ ability ~~is transferred~~ ~~cease to~~ perishes in the organs of generation, but venereal sensibility is transferred to the heart - to the senses and to the imagination. ~~and hence the cause of the I have accounted for obscene conversation~~ It discovers itself not only in obscene conversation, but ~~an attachment to obscene pictures, and~~ ~~a fondness for~~ in acts which it would be offensive to delicacy even to name. — Dr Mead's practice.

for to ~~p~~ revive by a new stimulus the excitement of departed years. As a proof of the truth of these observation, I beg of you to attend to the age of the persons who are most addicted to obscene conversation – It is most common among men after they ~~arrive~~ have passed the 50th year of their age. ~~I mentioned at the age which has been mentioned.~~

3 The venereal appetite often produces ~~over~~ hurtful excesses when it is stimu-lated by obscene books or prints – or by medicines which ~~act~~ act upon the organs of generation. The bed chambers and cabinets of many ~~of these~~ men in Europe improperly called Great, ~~who~~ claim a hereditary right over the lives & property of their fellow creatures, are furnished by

V I have within these four years attended five young men who are affected with mamalgia, or Idiotism in 3 of whom I discovered it to be the effect of this Vice, and in the other two I had strong reasons to believe it to be induced by the same cause.

prints which it would profane lan-
-guage, ~~an~~ only to mention. Snuff boxes,
and medals have been made the means
~~of~~ by the same people of increasing the
force of impure desires. - Cantharides
have likewise been employed for the
same wicked purpose. The master of
ceremonies at Bath died while I was in
Eng^d from a Priapism brought on by an
immoderate dose of Spanish flies. It is
said privately, that the last Emperor
of Germany died from the same cause.

¾ The venereal appetite produces many
diseases when it is ~~indulged~~ gratified
by the ~~shameful~~ vice of Onanism. Boar-
-ding Schools & Colleges where boys ~~up~~ live
together, under ~~one roof~~ are the places where this vice is

✓ 5 Sometimes the venereal appetite produces disease by its excess in unmarried men. See Dr Sampson's letter. 6 seminal, or nocturnal pollutions. and 7 seminal emissions in ‡ In women this appetite produces a disease known by the name of furor uterinus. I have seen it in our hospital.

✓ See a curious letter from Dr Sampson of Massachusetts describing a case of furor seminis.

‡ in the day time. Sennertus relates an instance of a man who emitted in whom venereal excitability rose to such a height, that he emitted his semen at the sight of a woman.

usually acquired. It produces ~~assuming~~ with the diseases to mentioned presently, an in=
=disposition to be matrimony. Of this Dr
Dairman mentions a remarkable
case in ~~his~~ the work formerly quo=
=ted. Some of the most distressed patients
that I have ever seen both in body & mind have been men
who have ~~laid the foundation of~~ ~~the~~ their
confessed ~~that~~ to me that their sufferings
were brought on wholly by the early
and constant practice of this vice. ~~Two~~
~~many important facts on this subject the Spec.~~

The diseases from excessive venery
are - Dyspepsia - a weakness or inflamn. -
of the eyes - a defect of memory - wakefulness - Epilepsy -
- consumption - pain in the back - ~~the~~
- gonorrhea - Loss of hearing -
a perpetual & involuntary discharge of
semen - and lastly impotence. sometimes mixed with blood. These cases of it viz:

Rev: J. W. & J. H. O of Virginia.

12th and lastly they produce different effects according to ye Duration. The Chronic Purgatives of every Genus are supposed to bring on the most obstinate and ~~th~~ Dangerous Diseases.

V From a number of letters in which the state of the body and mind is descri=
~~effects~~ after being debilitated, and nearly de=
=bed, ~~I shall give you extracts from~~
=stroyed by it, I shall select two or three extracts.
In one of them dated Dec. 1. 1804 from
South Carolina, the history of a young
man addicted to this vice is given in the
following words. "He complains that his
memory is impaired, — his eyes are weak,
his complexion is sallow. — his flesh soft,
and flabby, of which he has but little being
very thin, — he feels a weakness in the small
of his back, — his testicles are small & relaxed,
— he discharges upon the most trivial effort
or irritation a kind of liquid semen — he
has frequent nocturnal emissions, — is very
melancholy — ~~and~~ avoids company, &

the whole of his thoughts are absorbed by reflections upon himself." In another letter from Virginia dated Decr 20. 1807 is the following history of the effects of the vice I have mentioned, written by the person who felt them. "I rest badly at nights, and am much troubled with dreams. I have frequent nocturnal erections which are accompanied with a sensation of uneasiness, instead of desire or pleasure, and from dreams, frequent emissions take place which are much more fluid than natural. [The testicles frequently feel a sensation similar to that produced by small insects crawling over them]. The external organs of generation have a numb, or dead feeling. The lower part of my back is very weak. My eyes are

often painful, and my eye lids swelled and red. I have almost a continual cold, and oppression at my stomach. On you Dear Sir all my remaining hope of happiness depends. In short, I had rather be laid in the silent tomb, & encounter that dreadful Uncertainty hereafter, than thus remain in my present unhappy & degraded situation. These are humiliating confessions, and it is extremely painful for me to make them, but let my melancholy situation be my apology for them."

In one of the histories of the effects of Onanism ~~mentio~~ communicated to me by letter, the writer of it says that the practice had become so habitual

V But onanism does not stand alone as the cause of diseases. The following extract of a letter from a physician in Massachusetts dated Septr 4. 1793, will show that ~~cuse~~ ~~the~~ an excessive indulgence in venereal pleasures when ~~lawful~~ enjoyed in a lawful way is sometimes attended with morbid effects. "The gentleman whose case says the physician is now submitted to you, is about 25 years of age - meagre - gloomy and restless - has a bad countenance, and a lax state of his bowels. He imputes his indisposition to his excessive devotedness to venus, which for two years past he thinks has been induced by a morbid state of his body. He has been married 3 years - ~~was~~ had no connection with the sex before his marriage - and altho' he feels disgusted with his strong venereal propensities, he cannot resist them. I advised him to ~~to seck~~ sepe-rate himself from his wife by travelling

to him, that he perpetrated it in his sleep, and "that he had no method of preventing it but by ~~tying his hands~~ getting a friend to tie his hands behind him when he went to bed."

Besides the ~~des~~ destroying effects of onanism upon the body, & mind which I have been mentioned in these letters, there are many others which you may see detailed by Dr Tissot in his excellent little tract upon this subject. I shall only add to them, that ~~within~~ since the year 1803 I have attended five young men who have been affected with mania bordering upon idiotism in three of whom I discovered it to be the effect of this vice, and in the other two I had strong reasons for believing it to be induced by the same cause. The excessive indulgence in

= which he did, but without experiencing any relief from his disease. He has earnestly requested me to ~~procure him~~ render him impotent, if I could not give him the command of himself in any other way. I have tried several remedies in his case; nothing has done him any good except the Sugar of lead, which I was soon obliged to lay aside from its producing a severe nervous Colic. He has urged me of late to ~~cas~~ castrate him declaring that his feelings of body & mind were horrid. Wishing to know whether his Disease was not seated in his imagination only, ~~I asked him to~~ I asked him whether ~~the~~ the gratification of his appetite were equal to his desires. He said that for 3 years past he had had five venereal connections in 24 hours, and each time "Semine ejecto".

venereal pleasures whether natural, or artificial, produces in addition to all the morbid phenomena which have been enu=merated, a constant gonorrhoea - a ~~perpetual~~ discharge of ~~seed~~ semen from the sight of a woman. Of this a case is related by Sennertus. A perpetual discharge of semen without any exciting cause. The semen in ~~some~~ these cases is generally limpid, and sometimes tinged with blood. - Dyspepsia - consumption - a total loss of hearing - Epilepsy - impaired vision - tinnitus aurium - ~~idiotism~~ impotence ~~and~~ & madness - idiotism and death. I had ~~at one time in 1809 4 patients affd~~ with ~~pleurisy from this cause~~ extremely. The ~~violence~~ of this appetite ~~the venereal~~ ~~there are cases in which~~ ~~it seems in youth is generally found it~~ ~~appetite becomes morbid, and excites with~~ ~~=out any previous indulg~~ when it acquires a ~~complete~~ dominion over the body & mind, ~~of~~ will appear still further ~~from the~~ when we attend to its effects ~~upon~~ not only upon health, but conduct and property. It changes the very

~~sex, and in men of pure moral, and religious characters. I shall read to you the history of a case of this kind, communicated to me in a letter from a ~~Gentleman~~ physician in Massachusetts.~~

nature of both sexes; women when under its influence lose all sense not only of Delicacy, and modesty - but of outward chastity. We had a woman some years ago in our hospital who was deranged from this appetite, who lifted upon her petticoats at the sight of every man who looked into her cell. Her disease is called by Authors, "Furor Uterinus." But ~~what was the~~ how feeble was ~~this~~ the venereal appetite is this woman compared with its excess in the late Catharine Empress of Russia. According to Mr Toole she spent 46 millions of Dollars in the course of her life in purchasing from her Countess and other subjects the gratifi-cation of her beastly attachment to venereal pleasures. — I have met with several instances of a morbid ~~excitabo~~ state of this appetite in our

V The diseases of savage & barbarous nations are few, ~~but~~ of short duration & violent. They consist ~~too~~ chiefly of the different forms of fevers induced by ~~the different~~ changes in the temperature of the atmosphere & morbid exhalations. The diseases of civilized life invade every part of the body, more especially the nervous system. ~~p 357 no 8~~ They are both acute & chronic. ~~so~~ They are subdivided again as they affect different ranks - classes & occupations. ~~Contagious fevers affect the lower ranks of people chiefly. Rheumatism Typhous fevers affects the Rheuma~~ This is ~~the~~ so much the case that they may each of them often be known by the diseases which affect them.

~~Diseases from Situation see~~ -
~~No 3. of Pathy. p: 116.~~

The next subject is - the Diseases from the different States of Society. —

For a minute discussion of this subject I refer you to An oration on the diseases of the ~~Diseases~~ Indians, & a comparative view of their diseases with those of civilized nations published in my Inquiries.

The different States of Society have been divided into Savage - Barbarous - & civilized. The first lives by fishing & hunting - the 2nd by pasturage - and the 3rd by agriculture - manufactures & commerce. The last is subdivided according to the influence of pure & simple manners upon a people.

V. Here introduce from No 8 - of the lectures on the practice of Physic - p: 357. 358. 359. 360 361 - to + and then 364 from 0 - 365 & 366 to -

✓ One of sixty slaves die annually of ~~slaves~~ in the West Indies.

= Thus malignant typhus fevers affect chiefly the poor – Rheumatism labouring – Gout the ~~wealthy & idle~~ – Hysteria – Hypocond^s &c the idle & luxurious. ⊙ go to p: 309 ✗

× We come next to inquire into the influence of government upon health.

Governments are despotic – half despotic & half free – as in limited monarchies – and lastly free – as in pure Republics where all the power of a Country is derived from the Suffrages of the people.

I formerly mentioned the influence of despotic governments upon the human ~~life~~ body in treating of the State of Animal life in the Eastern Countries. There is in all these the absence of the stimulus of the love of liberty, and but a feeble operation of the desire of life – hence Animal life

I formerly remarked that Irritability & sensibility were often in different proportions to each other, in different ages, and in certain morbid states of the System. It discovers itself likewise under different forms of government. The subjects of despotic governments have more irritability than sensibility, — hence the short or feeble impressions which grief & misfortunes of all kinds make upon their minds. The Negroes slaves in ~~the West~~ Indies ~~I shall endure operations~~ are more subject to convulsive diseases than White people, from their having more irritability, but they endure operations in

exists in them in a feeble state. ~~They are of consequence~~ The absence of these stimuli is supplied it is true in warm countries, by the heat of the sun & in cold countries as in Russia by labor & large quantities of animal food & ardent spirits. ~~But still they we find they still they are subject~~ By means of these vicarious stimuli health is preserved, but in a ~~more~~ precarious state, and the instances of longevity are less common among slaves than in free countries. ✓

A mixed government or limited monarchy admits of great activity of the passions, but from sensibility being overproportioned to irritability the excitability of the mind ~~being~~ is often accumulated by occasional oppression, & a constant fearful apprehension of the loss of liberty,

hungry & pain from other causes, ~~but~~ with ~~less~~ apparently more fortitude than white people because they have less sensibility. In the Eastern Gover=ments which are all despotic, irrita=bility greatly predominates over sensibility. Inflammatory diseases of course prevail there, but the nerves & brain are less liable to in=this position. Mr Stewart informed me that in his travels thro Persia, Turkey, & India, he had never met with a single case of Insanity. In France Irritability likewise predomina=ted formerly over ~~irritability~~ sensibility, - and hence the ~~form~~ instability of their

hence the passions act in many cases with a force which weakens & wears out the body. The ~~ce~~ celebrated Dr Lebb who ~~has immortalized~~ made himself famous by a ~~famous~~ speech which he often used to make to his friends viz. that no good effort was lost, it is said died of a broken heart in consequence of seeing the unsuccessful issue of all his efforts to ~~reform the~~ government of ~~save~~ his Country. The alternate influence of liberty & slavery on the mind like a variable climate, produces a succession of extremes of excitement & debility, ~~on the mind~~ which have an unfriendly influence ~~of~~ on the body. – I suspect that political joy acts with more force in Great Britain from its being preceded by

national & individual
character. [The influence of freedom will
probably ~~in time~~ 2 volume p: 310 establish a healthy
& just ratio between irritability, and
~~pozilility~~ sensibility among them] —

[Hatred & malice are unfriendly to
health — now both are cherished in
Great Britain towards all the nations
of the world who possess governments dif-
-ferent from their own — ~~[illegible]~~ They equally
~~[illegible]~~ abhor the slave of an absolute monarch,
& the citizen of ~~the~~ an independant
Republic. — Remove France, ~~[illegible]~~ at a greater
distance from Eng.d & annihilate the
United States, and you will destroy a
stimulus in the system of ~~[illegible]~~ a true
born Englishmen nearly as essential
to his existence as roast-beef &
porter]. —

fear or oppression ~~than in~~ this Coun=
=try, for we read of many instances of
death from it in Britain - But all the
brilliant ~~great~~ & unexpected ~~events~~ successes of the late
American war produced only one instance
of death from this cause in the United
States. — ~~Lord~~ The life of Lord Chatham
was shortened by a sudden paroxysm of
national pride & distress, produced by the
~~contemplation~~ of the dismemberment
of the British empire.

In free or Republican governments
the love of liberty ~~and~~ operates with a
uniform and gentle stimulus, upon equally balanced irritability & sensibility. —
Public Abuses excite less distress & resentment in Republics,
than in ~~varied~~ limited ~~governments~~ monarchies,
inasmuch as the frequent recurrence

V [I shall hereafter remark that the benevolent affections have a friendly influence upon health. Now these are exerted most in a Republic. Freemen ~~not only~~ love the whole world, and wish to extend the blessings they enjoy to the whole ~~family of mankind~~ human race. ~~They have no national~~ In what part of the Globe, was the "great family of mankind" given as a toast, ~~before the~~ before it was given ~~except~~ in the republi=can States of America?]

of elections, furnish an ~~opport~~ easy & ~~safe~~ certain channel thro which these passions vent themselves, without acting in an unfriendly manner upon the body. The security of property moreover in a free country contributes to lessen the influence of the debilitating passion of fear, ~~&c~~ from the loss of the fruits of industry, or of the means of subsistence. — That Republican forms of government exert this friendly influence upon health & life I infer from the history of the ancient & happy Republic of Connecticut in which there have been more instances of longevity than in any state of America. You see here Gent: the simplicity & unity of truth. Not only moral & political, but physical happiness are all alike

formerly that it often discovered itself involuntarily even in the worst profligate men in the hour of their distress. This was lately exemplified in the honor of fowl ~~in~~ which Paine ~~died~~ discovered in his last illness. He died, not only calling upon the name of God, but of that Saviour whom he had vilified in his writings. His exclamations were the effects not of conviction, but of a kind of commotion in his mind.

promoted by republican Governments. Errors are opposed to errors, — but truths upon all subjects harmonize with each other. — From this ~~see~~ short view of the effects of Republicanism upon health, it would follow that a physician who is not a Republican, holds principles, that call in question his knowledge of the principles of medicine.

Let us next inquire into the influence of different Religions on the health of the body.

I formerly remarked that the use of a supreme Being belonged as much to man, as the uses of seeing or hearing, — and I mentioned the Religion of some kind before

V of ~~reas~~ truth ~~and human reason~~ ~~other virtues~~,
or of the operations of their own
minds in the form reason. ~~The~~
Some of them ~~have gone further~~ went ~~gone~~ further,
and worshipped a nonentity known
among gamsters by the name of Fort-
-une [to this imaginary Deity
~~bestrap the prayer offered up~~
with equal folly & impiety offered up his prayers
~~by~~ Bonaparte when he landed on the
shores of Egypt ~~the~~ The deep rooted faculty
of a sense of Deity has at length vibrated back
again to its ~~the~~ point from whence it started,
& the French nation again worships the
true God: ——

is as ~~necessary~~ essential to the mind of man as air is to respiration. He cannot he does not live without worshipping either the true, or a false God. — Even the Atheists of France ~~have~~ demonstrated the depth & universality of this principle in the human mind. Some of them ~~they have~~ it is true during ~~the~~ their revolutionary phrensy rejected the worship of the true God, ~~and the ordination of his will by his law~~, but even at that time they ~~they have~~ substituted in his room ~~not~~ the idolatrous worship of Voltaire - Rousseau - & Mirabeau ~~of truth & reason in the forms of two prostitutes of Paris~~ ~~the~~ A principle so deep seated & so universal as a religion of some kind cannot fail of having an extensive influence upon the body thro' the medium of the mind. It wd.